

the Scandinavian countries generally have perceived things already in that way and made provision for veterinary education at State expense out of all proportion to what was expended on the "starved and neglected" (to quote departmental committee reports) veterinary colleges in Great Britain in the past.

If one proceeds to make a proper 'job-analysis', then it will be found that to turn out veterinarians to meet the transformed and expanding situation the final objective of the necessary training is three-fold, being concerned with, first, clinical practice ('the doctoring of animals'); secondly, preventive medicine (or public control of the pestilences, grave or insidious, of the kind already mentioned); and thirdly, livestock husbandry and economy (of no less public significance than the former divisions and essential to meet the social circumstances as they are unfolding themselves). A whole array of sciences, many of which have only just emerged as sciences in their own right, such as animal nutrition, genetics, comparative psychology, endocrinology, need to have their proper place in the curriculum of teaching leading to the vocational objectives. Mere minor readjustments in the traditional curriculum are out of place; but what is called for is rather a complete resetting, bearing always in mind the time in the trainee's life that ought not to be exceeded and the expense and the important question of his or her natural aptitude.

Prof. Beveridge in his address has very well perceived many of the implications of the changed situation. The Veterinary Surgeons Act which has just been passed will give him ample freedom within the jurisdiction of a great university to develop his plans, and in all that endeavour he may be well assured of the good wishes and goodwill of his British colleagues. That that university should have thought fit to appoint a countryman of the daughter Dominion of Australia to launch its plans for a complete veterinary education on securing at last full legal sanction to do so is a gesture that will appeal both to the good sense and to the finer sentiments of everyone in Great Britain. Even if space allowed, digression upon the recent history of the several transactions which have ultimately led to the establishment of this teaching at Cambridge would be tedious. However, finally, even in the shortest notice, to omit paying respectful homage to the memory of the late Sir Clifford Allbutt, regius professor of physic at Cambridge, who worked hard during his long life to achieve this end, would be ungracious, now that that end he strove so hard for has come in sight.

OBITUARIES

Prof. Ruth Benedict

THE death on September 17 of Ruth Fulton Benedict at the comparatively early age of sixty-one deprives social anthropology of one of its most stimulating writers and thinkers. Ruth Benedict was one of the many American anthropologists who took their early training at Columbia University under the late Franz Boas, and she remained attached to that University all her life, ending her days as the holder of a chair in the Anthropological Department.

Ruth Benedict was a vigorous teacher as well as a woman of distinction and charm. In her youth she did field-work among the Zuni of New Mexico and

wrote a series of monographs on them. She will, however, be chiefly remembered for her original and provocative book "Patterns of Culture", published in 1934; "Race and Racism", published during the War; and "The Chrysanthemum and the Sword", an analysis of Japanese character which appeared last year.

The fashion of her day was the conventional type of ethnographic monograph; but she early cut away from these and marched boldly out on to the frontier between psychology and anthropology. She was interested from the first in the infinite diversity of values and behaviour patterns which are found in cultures of different types. She believed that these ideals and attitudes formed a coherent whole to which she gave the title 'culture pattern'. She suggested that cultures could be grouped into types on the basis of these patterns. Cultures might be described as Apollonian, Dionysiac or Paranoiac, for example, or they could be classified as 'shame' or 'guilt' societies. The individual brought up in such societies was shaped to their dominant pattern.

Ruth Benedict never developed a systematic typology on this basis. Systematic sociology was not the bent of her mind, and her culture pattern concept could not be sufficiently rigorously defined for comparative work of this kind. On the other hand, her imaginative insight and originality suggested a new field of problems for a younger generation of anthropologists and psychologists, and her literary gifts made her work available to the general public and very much influenced educationists. She must certainly be reckoned as one of the originators of the study of culture and personality which is such a dominant trend in American anthropology to-day.

Ruth Benedict was deeply interested in contemporary problems. During the War she used her methods and concepts to provide a study of the culture patterns of the Japanese for the American Office of War Information. At the time of her death she was engaged in a study of contemporary European cultures, and particularly of their methods of child education. She visited Europe during the past summer and was present at the International Ethnological Congress at Brussels, where she impressed her fellow workers by her vigour and charm. Her death in the middle of an important piece of work will certainly be deeply regretted by anthropologists everywhere.

AUDREY I. RICHARDS

Sir George Hill, K.C.B.

GEORGE FRANCIS HILL, numismatist, and director of the British Museum during 1931-36, youngest son of Samuel John Hill and grandson of Micaiah Hill, both missionaries in India, was born at Berhampur on December 22, 1867, and educated at Blackheath School, University College School, University College, London, and Merton College, Oxford, where he obtained first classes in Classical Moderations and Literæ Humaniores, and under the influence of Prof. Percy Gardner devoted himself to the study of Greek coins. He entered the British Museum in 1893, where Barclay Head had recently published his "Historia Numorum", still the standard text-book in that subject; and edited no less than six volumes of the "Catalogue of Greek Coins". The first of these, on the "Coins of Cyprus" (1897), was followed many years later by a general history of that island, the third volume of which, published in the present year,